

**Judge Randa's Standard
Criminal Jury Instructions**

Functions of the Court and the Jury (Court's Standard Instruction)

Members of the jury, I will now instruct you on the law that you must follow in deciding this case. You have a copy of these instructions to use in the jury room. You must follow all of my instructions about the law, even if you disagree with them. This includes the instructions I gave you before the trial, any instructions I gave you during the trial, and the instructions I am giving you now.

As jurors, you have two duties. Your first duty is to decide the facts from the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. This is your job, not my job or anyone else's job.

Your second duty is to take the law as I give it to you, apply it to the facts, and decide if the government has proved the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

You must perform these duties fairly and impartially. Do not let sympathy, prejudice, fear, or public opinion influence you. In addition, do not let any person's race, color, religion, national ancestry, or gender influence you.

You must not take anything I said or did during the trial as indicating that I have an opinion about the evidence or about what I think your verdict should be.

The Charge—The Indictment (Court’s Standard Instruction)

The charge[s] against the defendant [is; are] in a document called an indictment [information]. You will have a copy of the indictment during your deliberations.

The indictment [information] in this case charges that the defendant[s] committed the crime[s] of [fill in short description of charged offense[s]]. The defendant[s] [has; have] pled not guilty to the charge[s].

The indictment [information] is simply the formal way of telling the defendant[s] what crime[s] [he is; they are] accused of committing. It is not evidence that the defendant[s] [is; are] guilty. It does not even raise a suspicion of guilt.

**Presumption of Innocence—Burden of Proof
(Court’s Standard Instruction)**

The defendant is presumed to be innocent of each of the charges. This presumption continues throughout the case, including during your deliberations. It is not overcome unless, from all the evidence in the case, you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty as charged.

The government has the burden of proving the defendant’s guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden of proof stays with the government throughout the case.

The defendant is never required to prove his innocence. He is not required to produce any evidence at all.

Evidence
(Court's Standard Instruction)

You must make your decision based only on the evidence that you saw and heard here in court. Do not consider anything you may have seen or heard outside of court, including anything from the newspaper, television, radio, the internet, or any other source.

The evidence includes only what the witnesses said when they were testifying under oath, the exhibits that I allowed into evidence, and the stipulations that the lawyers agreed to. A stipulation is an agreement that certain facts are true.

[In addition, you may recall that I took [judicial] notice of certain facts that may be considered as matters of common knowledge. You may accept those facts as proved, but you are not required to do so.]

Nothing else is evidence. The lawyers' statements and arguments are not evidence. If what a lawyer said is different from the evidence as you remember it, the evidence is what counts. The lawyers' questions and objections likewise are not evidence.

A lawyer has a duty to object if he or she thinks a question is improper. If I sustained objections to questions the lawyers asked, you must not speculate on what the answers might have been.

If, during the trial, I struck testimony or exhibits from the record, or told you to disregard something, you must not consider it.

**Weighing the Evidence—Inferences
(Court’s Standard Instruction)**

Give the evidence whatever weight you decide it deserves. Use your common sense in weighing the evidence, and consider the evidence in light of your own everyday experience.

People sometimes look at one fact and conclude from it that another fact exists. This is called an inference. You are allowed to make reasonable inferences, so long as they are based on the evidence.

Definition of “Direct” and “Circumstantial” Evidence (Court’s Standard Instruction)

You may have heard the terms “direct evidence” and “circumstantial evidence.” Direct evidence is evidence that directly proves a fact. Circumstantial evidence is evidence that indirectly proves a fact.

As an example, direct evidence that it is raining is testimony from a witness who says, “I was outside a minute ago and I saw it raining.” Circumstantial evidence that it is raining is the observation of someone entering the room carrying a wet umbrella.

You are to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence. The law does not say that one is better than the other. It is up to you to decide how much weight to give any evidence, whether direct or circumstantial.

**Number of Witnesses
(Court's Standard Instruction)**

Do not make any decisions simply by counting the number of witnesses who testified about a certain point.

[You may find the testimony of one witness or a few witnesses more persuasive than the testimony of a larger number. You need not accept the testimony of the larger number of witnesses.]

What is important is how truthful and accurate the witnesses were and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

Defendant's Right Not to Testify (if applicable)
(Court's Standard Instruction)

A defendant has an absolute right not to testify [or produce evidence]. You may not consider in any way the fact that the defendant did not testify [or present evidence]. You should not even discuss it in your deliberations.

Credibility of Witnesses (Court's Standard Instruction)

Part of your job as jurors is to decide how believable each witness was, and how much weight to give each witness' testimony. You may accept all of what a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

Some factors you may consider include:

- the witness' intelligence;
- the ability and opportunity the witness had to see, hear, or know the things that the witness testified about;
- the witness' memory;
- the witness' demeanor;
- whether the witness had any bias, prejudice, or other reason to lie or slant the testimony;
- the truthfulness and accuracy of the witness' testimony in light of other evidence presented; and
- inconsistent [or consistent] statements or conduct by the witness.

**Attorney Interviewing Witness
(Court's Standard Instruction)**

It is proper for an attorney to interview any witness in preparation for trial.

**Date of Crime Charged (if necessary)
(Court's Standard Instruction)**

The indictment charges that the offense[s] happened “on or about” certain dates. The government must prove that the offenses happened reasonably close to those dates. The government is not required to prove that the offense[s] happened on the exact dates.

**Separate Consideration of Charges
(Single Defendant, Multiple Counts)
(Court's Standard Instruction)**

The defendant[s] has [have] been accused of more than one crime. The number of charges is not evidence of guilt and should not influence your decision.

You must consider each charge and the evidence concerning each charge separately. Your decision on one charge, whether it is guilty or not guilty, should not influence your decision as to any other charge.

Jury Deliberations (Court's Standard Instruction)

Once you are all in the jury room, the first thing you should do is choose a foreperson. The foreperson should see to it that your discussions are carried on in an organized way and that everyone has a fair chance to be heard. You may discuss the case only when all jurors are present.

Once you start deliberating, do not communicate about the case or your deliberations with anyone except other members of your jury. You may not communicate with others about the case or your deliberations by any means. This includes oral or written communication, as well as any electronic method of communication, such as telephone, cell phone, smart phone, iPhone, Blackberry, computer, text messaging, instant messaging, the Internet, chat rooms, blogs, websites, or services like Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube, Twitter, or any other method of communication.

If you need to communicate with me while you are deliberating, send a note through the bailiff. The note should be signed by the foreperson, or by one or more members of the jury. To have a complete

record of this trial, it is important that you do not communicate with me except by a written note. I may have to talk to the lawyers about your message, so it may take me some time to get back to you. You may continue your deliberations while you wait for my answer.

If you send me a message, do not include the breakdown of any votes you may have conducted. In other words, do not tell me that you are split 6-6, or 8-4, or whatever your vote happens to be.

Verdict Form
(Court's Standard Instruction)

A verdict form has been prepared for you. You will take this form with you to the jury room.

[Read the verdict form.]

When you have reached unanimous agreement, your foreperson will fill in, date, and sign the verdict form.

Advise the bailiff once you have reached a verdict. When you come back to the courtroom, I will read the verdict aloud.

Unanimity/Disagreement Among Jurors (Court's Standard Instruction)

The verdict must represent the considered judgment of each juror. Your verdict, whether it is guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous.

You should make every reasonable effort to reach a verdict. In doing so, you should consult with one another, express your own views, and listen to the opinions of your fellow jurors. Discuss your differences with an open mind. Do not hesitate to reexamine your own views and change your opinion if you come to believe it is wrong. But you should not surrender your honest beliefs about the weight or effect of evidence just because of the opinions of your fellow jurors or just so that there can be a unanimous verdict.

The twelve of you should give fair and equal consideration to all the evidence. You should deliberate with the goal of reaching an agreement which is consistent with the individual judgment of each juror.

You are impartial judges of the facts. Your sole interest is to determine whether the government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.